

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

FOUR DAYS FROM EUROPE.

INTERESTING FROM SPAIN.

TROUBLE IN SWITZERLAND.

ADVANCE IN BREADSTUFFS.

CONSOLS, 94.

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The United States mail steamer Baltic, Captain Comstock, sailed from Liverpool at 12:30 P. M., Wednesday, the 17th, and arrived at the bar at 2 A. M. yesterday morning.

The steamer arrived at Liverpool at 7 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 11th.

The news by this arrival is extremely dull. A complete political calm appears to have settled over Europe, and almost the only subject that offered matter for an editorial comment is the dreadful state of things in Naples and the United States. The weather in Great Britain has continued favorable for harvest operations, and with the exception of some late localities in the north of Scotland and Ireland, the grain crops have been secured. Nothing of interest from France. Gonzales Bravo is spoken of as the new Spanish Minister to Washington. There are rumors of more notes to and from Naples, but they are of very doubtful credit.

In England a demonstration of welcome to John Frost, the Chartist, was made in London, on the 18th inst. The procession moved along the streets to Primrose Hill, where the meeting was constituted. Ernest Jones occupied the chair. The exercises commenced by the singing of a democratic ode, to the air of "God Save the Queen," after which various speakers addressed the assembly. The proceedings were characterized by good order and moderation. About 10,000 persons were present.

The London Morning Star (abolition) warns the Southern States of the United States not to dream of annexation to England. The Star says the importation of a colony of lepers would not excite more horror in Christian England than the admission of the South as British subjects.

Besides, the southerners, every man of them, could be found in the eye of the law, and liable to the punishment of transportation for everlastingly.

The London Times undertakes to reply to John Quincy's pamphlet on slavery. The Times argues that the position of the slaveholder is forced on him, and is a position embarrassing and perplexing.

A meeting of the British National Sunday League was held in St. Martin's Hall, London, and a resolution adopted that the music in the parks of the metropolis, and in the towns of the kingdom, on Sundays, has been productive of great moral good.

Prince Adalbert, of Bavaria, with his bride, is visiting the Emperor Napoleon at Biarritz. The Emperor will leave Biarritz on the 25th inst. for St. Cloud, and will stay two days at Biarritz on his way northward.

There was a report that King Otto, of Greece, was going to Paris next month.

L. de Cambrési, grandson of Cambrési of the first empire, has just married the young Princess Bathilde de Cambrési. This marriage required the assent of the Emperor, he being guardian of the Bonaparte family to the fifth degree.

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The intelligence from Cuba, including news from Havana, is conflicting, one account representing the Spaniards in the latter place as being triumphant, and another representing them as being defeated.

A despatch from Constantinople of the 8th of September, says—in consequence of the representations of M. de Bunsen, and of the other ambassadors, the Porte has abandoned its project of an expedition against Montenegro. This affair will be settled by the conference of Paris.

The affair in Kabylia, Algeria, which took place on the 24th inst., is detailed in a report of the Secretary of War, of France. The crew of the French had been defeated, and were heaped up around the village of Dr-el-Miam, when 6,000 Kabyles came down to burn them. The French had there a native detachment, one battalion of the 4th regiment, and a squadron of Chasseurs d'Afrique. The natives were put forward in advance, and the regulars remained in concealment. The Kabyles came on furiously and drove back the native contingent, but suddenly found themselves charged with the bayonet by the battalion of infantry. Notwithstanding the superiority of discipline and arms on the side of the French, the great disparity of numbers rendered the contest severe, and its result, for a time, doubtful, until the Chasseurs d'Afrique charged, with great effect, and the enemy fled. On the 5th the mountaineers came down again, but they had not returned on the 6th, and the reinforcements the French had received in the interval, and they were driven back with loss. It is said that an expedition against the Kabyles will at once take place. Any operations that the French may have contemplated against the Riff pirates are, for the present, postponed.

Accounts from the Canary Islands mention that the state of siege by Spain was proclaimed there on the 9th, on receipt of orders to that effect from the home government.

Government had received despatches from the Captain-General of Cuba, dated the 12th August, announcing that the island continued to enjoy tranquility, and that its military condition had improved.

Count Berckendorf, it is expected, will arrive at Madrid shortly for the purpose of attending to her Majesty the Queen of France. The crown of the French had been secured, and the establishment of diplomatic relations between that court and St. Petersburg.

Considerable excitement was produced at the Surrey Gardens, London, by a furious attempt which was made by the democracy to witness the opera by Julius and Madame Albert, at the low price of two shillings. The people said that they had been deceived by the advertisement.

We have additional news from China. At Canton was reported (as announced by telegraph from Canton) the suspension of the long established firm of Watson & Co. Their failure was quite unexpected. Liabilities are stated at \$200,000 and assets at \$210,000. The amount due to foreigners on the spot is estimated at \$50,000; and to Chinese about \$20,000.

The Italian mail brings intelligence from Piedmont, dated Sept. 27, of an extraordinary affair which occurred

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